British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

[No. 1029. BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 9th, 1846. *Established in* 1826.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The important events of which Corrientes is at this moment the scene, almost entirely absorb public attention. In fact, the developments of the late revolution in that province are awaited with an unwonted degree of anxiety by every class of the community; and we conceive it to be our duty to give every information that can contribute to relieve it.

The last accounts that have reached us do not confirm the announcement contained in the correspondence intercepted in the British tender *Obligado*, that Paz decamped immediately after the defection of the Correntino troops. On the contrary, it appears that, with the Paraguayans, he made a second attempt to crush Madariaga; but, in this attempt, it is stated, he was also defeated in a signal manner, at El Empedrado, 30 leagues from the capital; and it was not till after this fresh discomfiture that he resolved upon a retreat. We know not exactly when the event occurred, but parties who left Corrientes on the 12th ult., state that on their departure great rejoicings were taking place in celebration of some important victory.

But, the most interesting feature in the intelligence received by the way of Entrerios, is, perhaps, the release of General Juan Madariaga, who was prisoner to General Urquiza, and his march to Corrientes with a detachment of troops from the Argentine army. Should this fact, which is mentioned in numerous private letters, be confirmed, even the most sceptical could not view it in any other light but as the precursor of the speedy return of Corrientes to the Federal fold—a consummation that would at once effectually overthrow all the iniquitous machinations of the enemies of the Republic. At all events, we feel confident that we run no risk in asserting that much time will not elapse before we shall be enabled to herald most important tidings.

ALAMEDA.—It is gratifying to learn that, notwithstanding the untoward circumstances, the preparations for carrying out the interesting improvement contemplated in the Alameda are going forward with the greatest activity. The Captain of the Port is at present receiving from the head-quarters of Santos Lugares considerable quantities of brick and lime burnt in the kilns established in that vicinity by order of H. E. the Governor. It is calculated that in the present winter there will be supplied from this source no less than 300,000 bricks and 700 fanegas of lime. The latter article is made from fossil shells, large deposits of which abound in a part of the abovementioned district.

Official Document.

Department of }
Foreign Affairs. }

Buenos Ayres, May 1, 1846—37, 31, 17.

The glaring enormity committed at break of day on the 21st ult., by the naval blockading forces of England and France in forcing the Port of Ensenada, burning some of the merchant vessels that were taking in cargo therein, plundering others of the property which they contained, and perpetrating other base acts of violence, requires at the hands of the Government adequate measures which shall in future prevent the recurrence of others of the same nature. It is a flagrant and scandalous violation of the Laws of Nations, contrary to the principles on which the right of blockade is established, even in cases of declared war, and tends to introduce a precedent on which to base in future, in this Republic, and in other States, similar abuses of power destructive of the received rules that blockade is to be recognised only in the presence of a force sufficient to render it effective. The Government cannot remain passive. And bound by duty to preserve this community from injury, as well as Argentine and neutral property from such conflagrations and depredations proscribed by civilization, and at the same time to protect legal traffic, obstructed most unjustly by the aforesaid blockade; without prejudice to the adoption of other measures hereafter, in case such scandalous aggressions are repeated by the naval forces of England and France, it has resolved and decreed:—

Art. 1.—The Commanders, officers, or individuals belonging to the crews of the vessels of war of England or France who may be captured in any of the ports or creeks of this Province, either with a design of taking out violently the national or foreign vessels therein existing, or of setting fire to or plundering them, shall be punished as incendiaries by the infliction of the penalty prescribed for these in the general laws.

3.—The Military Commanders in charge of the ports and coasts of this Province, or the authorities established there, who may apprehend or captnre any French or English vessel of war comprised in the foregoing article, shall proceed without delay to the punishment of the persons apprehended, and render a report thereof.

2.—Let this be communicated to whom it may concern, published and inserted in the Official Register.

ROSAS.
Felipe Arana.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Room since our last:—

Saturday	59
Sunday	59
Monday	62
Tuesday	65
Wednesday	64
Thursday	58
Friday	54

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.

May 5.—A boat from the southward went this morning alongside the Melampus.

The Racer sailed this afternoon and anchored below the Melampus. This vessel fired several guns this morning, and one in the afternoon on the Racer getting under weigh, which was answered by another from said vessel.

May 6, wind S., at 5 p.m., the Racer sailed and came in to her former anchorage.

This day (9th inst.) completes the 224th day of the blockade.

Correspondence intercepted on board H. B. M's. tender *Obligado*:—

Copy

H. M. ship Gorgon,
Bajada, 9th April, 1846.

Mem.

Herewith you will receive the books and papers undernamed for the use of H. M. ships and vessels under your respective commands, and I have to direct that the receipt of the same be duly inserted in the acknowledgement sheet to the Commander-in-chief.

Nautical Almanacs 1846 and 1847,
Questions on Naval Gunnery,
Admiralty Circular, No. 10.

(Signed) *Charles Hotham*, { Captain and Senior Officer.

To the respective Captains, Commanders, and Commanding Officers of H. M. ships and vessels in the Paraná.

H. M. steam frigate "Gorgon,"
Paraná, 12th Aprll, 1846.

Mem.

It is my direction that you do detain H. M. steam vessel, "Lizard" at Obligado until further orders, should that vessel be destined to act under my command.

Charles Hotham, { Captain and Senior Officer.

To Commander E. A. Inglefield,
H. M. sloop "Comus."

By Charles Hotham Esquire, Captain of H. M. Steam Frigate Gorgon and senior Officer of H. M. ships and vessels in the River Paraná &c.

You are hereby required and directed to order your pinnace with a gun and well armed, to accompany H. M. tender "Obligado" ten miles below San Pedro and then to return to the Comus.

Also to receive the 4 marines lent to the Obligado, on board H. M. sloop under your command.

Given on board H. M's "Gorgon"
Paraná 12th April 1846.

Charles Hotham { Captain and Senior Officer.

To Commander E. A. Inglefield
H. M. Sloop "Comus."

Corrientes, 5th April 1846.

H. C. Smith Esq.,
Dear Sir,

None of your favors come to hand, since I addressed you a few lines on the 14th ult., by way of the Uruguyana; the present goes to the Cerrito, to be sent down in case an opportunity offers before the going down of the convoy.

Several occurrences have taken place here within the last week, which has caused great excitement amongst all classes, but more especially amongst those who have come up with the convoy, as most likely to affect their interests; however, to be more secure, the foreigners have decided upon sending down information to Captain Hotham, and the boat goes off immediately, requesting him to send up a vessel of war for our protection.

Soon after my arrival here I learned from conversation with different people, that there was a split in the army, and also between Paz and Madariaga the Governor, caused by the latter being in communication with Urquiza, respecting his brother, who was taken prisoner by Urquiza's forces. The Representatives of the Camaras, have been in favor of Paz, and are most likely friends of his, and on Madariaga's return to town about a fortnight since, they required to know the state of affairs, and to know what communications had passed between him and Urquiza, but he refused to satisfy them; on the 2nd he issued a Decree, dissolving the Camaras, mustered a force, locked up the Cabildo, and took up the Representatives, and put them into prison; he was busy on the 3rd collecting forces, and horses, as it was known that a division or two of the army were coming into town, having been sent by Paz to uphold the Representantes, but they were too late; a delegate Governor was appointed on Friday, Madariaga went out on Saturday morning, taking the Representantes with him, to give battle to the forces sent by Paz; they were at the Paso del Empedrado, about 12 leagues from this.

On Saturday afternoon a decree was issued by the delegate Governor declaring the Province en estado de asamblea, and suspending Paz as director of the war, until he clears himself of the charges made against him, and being once suspended, it is not likely that he will again take charge. The Civicos had orders to collect together at the report of a cannon, as the authorities here expected that Paz's forces would be in to-day. The cannon were fired at nearly twelve o'clock, the forces collected, and headed by the delegate Governor sallied out; in the meantime the town was left in charge of a Colonel Ramirez, and a few soldiers. The Collector, and People of the customs embarked, and took away the

chest, printing press, and all stores, arms, ammunition, from the Commissariat; at 1 o'clock a letter was received from the Governor, stating that the forces of the traitors, Avalos, and Ocampoe, had dispersed, and were seeking his forces; later on the delegate Governor returned, also the Governor with the forces, and I hear that an Official dispatch has been received from the Villanueva, stating, that Paz and his staff had left the Encampment for the Uruguay, that the Correntino forces were dispersing, and further, that the Paraguay forces, which consisted of some 6000 men, were on their march for Paraguay, such is the state of affairs here; at present they are shouting out muera el manco Paz. The reason given for the proceedings of the Governer is, that he wishes to league Corrientes, Entre Rios, Paraguay, and Santa Fé, against Rosas, but I am inclined to think that this Province will be given up to Urquiza, upon his delivering up the Governor's brother; others think it will not come to that; however there is no saying how things will turn out, and I shall be guided in the future proceedings, by whatever I shall be able to learn from whoever comes up in charge of the vessel of war; letters have been received from Captain Hotham stating that the vessels would leave the Cerrito on the 9th May, and that it was very probable, that the vessels of war would be withdrawn from the River; in that case I would be disposed to take back the remainder of the goods, unless it should really happen, that Urquiza would be leagued with Madariaga, against Rosas; in that case I would consider the goods secure, otherwise not.

The salt ex "Holywood" has been sold at 2$ paper of fanega of 12 arrobas, on board; for the greater security of the goods per "Caledonia," we have transhipped them on board the "Holywood," with the exception of about 100 packages which were previously landed, and the "Caledonia" is taking in salt for ballast, to proceed to load at Goya for account of Justo, whose agent agrees to pay £10 and 5 per cent. per register ton, for the vessel; the destination is the only thing undecided upon, and we want it to be England only; however Justo is expected down to-day or to-morrow, and he will then decide. The "Hannah" was left at Goya in charge of Mr. W. Lafone, but he has not chartered, or obtained freight for her, and now, at the last moment, intends to send her up here to load, but I am afraid she will not be in time. The "Anna" has come up, but has not commenced to discharge.

Mr. W. Lafone has discharged part of the "Hannah's" cargo at Goya and has sent up the remainder in the "Emerald," whereas, when he found that he could not obtain freight for the "Hannah," he ought to have sent her on here with the remainder of her cargo to have saved time and expence. Hides have fallen in price, and may be bought at 22 to 24 rls. paper, ounces c 36 to 38$. Freights at 5 to 6 rls. silver. In goods not much doing, we have not yet delivered all the goods which we have sold.

I remain, dear Sir,

Your obdt. servant,

Thomas Jones.

Gorgon, Bajada, April 15th, 1846.

My dear Richard,

Obligado sails to-day with despatches for the Admiral. A few days after you left, a boat arrived here from Corrientes with letters from the merchants for the chief, saying that a revolution had taken place in the Province, in consequence of a split between General Paz and Madariaga; I fancy it is a very serious row, as it has caused a division in the Sala, which has ended in Paz's retreating with the Paraguayans to Paraguay; so much for the state of affairs above. Dolphin and Procida were ordered to proceed immediately; Alecto anchored late on Wednesday evening; after getting the stores and provisions out of her, she was sent on, on Good Friday, Baker taking her up to San Juan; since that, another boat has arrived from the same quarter, Captain Hotham has decided on going up himself, also the Frog; [1] they started on Monday, Firebrand towing Fanny and the Gassendi San Martin, Key acting as pilot—he had only arrived the day before with his cargo of bullocks.

I heard from Alecto you managed to pass down without a shot hitting you, which is more than she can say, as the beggars hulled her 8 times, fortunately without touching a soul on board, although they were an hour and ten minutes under fire. I suppose we shall not have any more arrivals as we shall all be moving downwards ourselves; I believe all the merchants intend leaving; in that case, I am afraid the time for the convoy's sailing will be put off a short time longer.

I hope this unfortunate failure will *prove* to our Minister, that it is quite out of the question to expect any of the *natives* have the slightest *intention* or *desire* to act with *us*. It only shows what a set of savages they are. In God's name let them go on cutting each others throats, [2] unless he intend sending out troops to carry out our views. Let our ships blockade the whole coast, and nothing more.

You will by this time have received anwers out from England about the Obligado business, which we shall not get until we come down. I shall expect to hear from you, whether or no, as some vessel or other will be sent up as high as the Comus; we know nothing about our movements, or what is likely to become of the squadron. I hope you delivered my note, and that you were graciously received by the *fair* Alice. I shall now conclude, having, I believe, given you a brief sketch of what has passed since you left. None of the mess have gone up with the Chief. Remember me to Captain S, and believe me to

Remain yours very truly,

Ag. W.

Excuse this hurried scroll.

---

[1] From this contemptuous, though hackneyed, gibe, it does not appear—notwithstanding the compliments paid in the heat of the action at Obligado by Capt. Hotham to his French colleague—that the *entiente cordiale* is very deeply rooted between the two navies.—*B.P.*

[2] This is an excellent commentary on the cant of the humanity-mongers.—*B. P.*

San Martin, off La Bajada de Santa Fé,
April 13th, 1846.

My dear Bouyer,

I undertake rather late to write to you, and cannot do so at any great length.

I received by the *Alecto* all the cases which you have sent to our address. Many thanks for the care you have taken for us; you have rendered us in this a service you cannot appreciate, for, in order to do so, it would be necessary that you should perfectly understand our situation, and that is impossible. We are here 2 English vessels and 4 French; we see each other occasionally, but are nevertheless tired, for every one longs after Montevideo as after the land of promise, and the moment of departure appears every day more remote.

Yesterday we learned that Paz had abandoned the army of Corrientes and that of Paraguay. The merchants dread a civil war. We set out to-morrow for Corrientes; the San Martin will get up; the water still allows it; but, will she be able to get down? No matter, we will burn her, if necessary; for here she is of no service, and above her presence would be very useful; besides after this campaign the vessel will not be fit to render any great service, without expensive repairs. I am going then to Corrientes, and I am not sorry for it; on the contrary I should regret having come up so far without going there.

As regards politics, it would not be a matter of surprise that the Provinces of Paraguay, Corrientes, and Entrerios should rise against Rosas; (3) the problem of the free navigation of the Paraná would then have some chance of being solved. Our attention is a good deal engaged with the batteries that Rosas is raising at San Lorenzo; but they cannot stop us; and, according to calculations made, people go so far as to say that, on an average, there will scarcely be one ball for each vessel of the convoy: The thing, besides, is easy to be calculated. The *Alecto* was 1 hour and 10 minutes under fire, whilst going 4 knots at most; the vessels on the voyage back will descend at double that rate, because they will not proceed without a good breeze. There were 7 pieces; allow that by and by there will be 14 or even 20: the enemy fired 34 shot, having but a dull fire against them, and in going down they will be more annoyed. You see then that all the preparations of Mr. Rosas cannot do a great deal of damage: what is to be feared is chance shot; but this is a private affair; every one may be apprehensive for himself; however, I think there will always be less to dread in going down than in coming up.

My respects to all the officers.

The promotion has had a very bad effect here; first and foremost the appointment of M. Page has been very unfavourably received, and, in short, as you remark, there is not a single one of those who were proposed by the Admiral. It would be only wanting that the officers who were at Obligado should not be rewarded. [4]

I renew, &c.

De Marrilly.

H. M. steam frigate Firebrand,
Bajada, April 12th, 1846.

My dear friend,

We are off to-morrow, at daylight, with Capt. Hotham; I believe he is going to Corrientes. All is going on here in a bad way. Paz has disappeared, owing to quarrels with the Governor of Corrientes, and the latter has no general fit to take command of his army. Corrientes is now at the mercy of Urquiza. What is to be done? Rosas is throwing up batteries along the cliffs between us and Oblidado; the convoy cannot get cargoes; and if there is not a powerful diversion below with a land force to draw off the men from the barrancas, they will sink some of the small craft, and very likely do great damage to the ships of war. [5]

We have advanced too soon up the river. We have taken a position we cannot hold without possession of several fortified positions on its banks, or rather we must construct fortifications; all the British navy cannot keep it open without a land force.

If the Province of Buenos Ayres is attacked, the attack should be made at Obligado, the country is open, and fit for the reorganising troops that have been long on board ship, and supplies could be sent to them with perfect impunity. Rosas would lose half of his troops by desertion, [6] and the people in the camp would feel that France and England are in earnest. Our troops would soon take San Pedro.

It is impossible to guess what will happen; let it be good or bad, you may believe me to be, to the last,

Your sincere friend,

John G. Robins.

Remember me to all.

Coquette, April 15, 1845.

My dear M. Denoix,

I write to you from the Bajada, whence the Coquette has not moved, by the British schooner *Obligado.* We have just had a revolution in the Province of Corrientes. The Madariagas, who were in opposition to Paz and the Congress, have gained the day. Paz has been abandoned by his army, and we are told that he is at Goya with 300 men, but this news requires confirmation. The Paraguayans have separated from the Correntinos, and I don't know what has become of them. For the rest, Madariaga, whose brother is prisoner to Urquiza, has made very fine protestations of friendship to the French and English Commanders. We do not know what effect this revolution will have upon the convoy. Meanwhile, M. Trehouart and Mr. Hotham have gone up with a part of the vessels to take a closer view of things. I am not aware where Urquiza is gone; nothing is said about him; it would seem that the war had ceased to be very serious for some time back, for after his discomfiture Paz sent a part of his army to their homes on furlough. We are all very anxious to see the convoy; we hope this will be the end of our *ennui* and of the very exceptional culinary *régime* we are under. It is only your excellent cigars that console me for my bad dinners.

I intended to have written home, but the departure of this schooner is so instantaneous that I have hardly had time to write you these few lines. And you, how do you get along in Montevideo? Are you at the end of your commercial and political tribulations? We know nothing at all here from below: the l st packet does not appear to be very favorable to our affairs. If you should have an opportunity of learning what will be the *Coquette's* destination, pray do me the favor to let me know.

Accept the assurance, &c.,

De Moraud.

---

[3] The writer alludes here to the intrigue set on foot by the Ministers of England and France for the purpose of seducing General Urquiza, and which this gallant officer denounced to the general Government.—*B. P.*

[4] What! After the profusion of ribbons of the Legion of Honor that was distributed for the taking of Martin Garcia, in 1838, how is it possible to suppose that the gallantry displayed at Obligado, in 1845, should be overlooked? The glory was equally brilliant in both instances. —*B. P.*

[5] Naval officers will differ as well as Doctors. M. Marilly is more sanguine, or, at least, wishes to appear so.—*B. P.*

[6] Lieut. Woodley, of the *Gorgon*, says "it's all in my eye and Betty Martin." See his letter.—*B. P.*

ENGLAND.

[From the "Morning Chronicle," 26th Jan., 1846.]

A temperate and unpretending, though ably written pamphlet of a few pages, has been put into our hands, entitled "An Appeal on behalf of the British subjects residing in, and connected with the River Plate, against any further violent intervention by the British and French Governments in the affairs of that country." We think a perusal of it will probably tend to correct some of the exaggerated notions which have prevailed, both with regard to the supposed grievances we have had reason to complain of, or to apprehend, in that distant region, and to our fancied capabilities for easily redressing them if they had existed.

It will surely be startling to those who pique themselves on their advocacy of orderly and conservative principles at home, to hear that our power and influence are being exerted in South America in opposition to the legal authorities, an in aid of a party who, by revolution and violence, have dispossessed those of one state, and are seeking to do the same with those of another. That we are doing this at the expense of the ruin of all those interests which make the River Plate at all a matter of concern to us, may relieve us from the charge of selfishness, though it will scarcely enhance our character for sagacity.

We fear there is too much reason to suppose that either we have been the dupes of the French Government, or that the French Government are powerless, and are led away by their own subjects and agents in the river, in this matter. The pamphlet before us quotes a despatch from M. Guizot, in which he pathetically laments that he has been quite unable to control the Frenchmen in Montevideo, and to induce them to lay down their arms and observe the neutrality which the King had enjoined. He further attributes the prolongation of the war in Montevideo entirely to their "*obstinate blindness*;" but the conclusion he arrives at from the premi-es, after the apparently severe reprimand he had bestowed upon these refractory persons, is certainly of the oddest. Virtually, though not in so many words, he says, "As you are such naughty obstinate boys, that you will listen neither to me nor to your King, but will continue fighting to keep out Oribe from his place, to the great injury of all peaceable people—your own fellow-subjects and others—why I suppose I must e'en join you, and give you all the help I can towards the accomplishment of your unruly purposes." It is really difficult to know whether we ought to attribu e this to simplicity or its opposite.

We learn, from very good authority, that it was generally understood in Montevideo that Mr. Gore Ouseley was guided in all that he did by Baron Deffaudis. A report was prevalent there, at the end of October, that General Rosas was going to make some proposals for the settlement of the dispute, but it was also believed that they would not be admitted, for that the French envoy was not now inclined towards an amicable arrangement, as he said the time for that had gone by. Now, we find this account singularly confirmed in a paragraph of the *Times* of Friday last, dated from Liverpool, which, although emanating from the *English* branch of the Montevideo party, altogether passes by Mr. Ouseley, and states that Baron Deffaudis looks upon Rosas's proposals as not only inadmissible, but absurd." We have little doubt but that any thing tending to a peaceful termination of the question will be looked upon by that functionary in the same light, because his antecedents do not give reason for supposing

that such are his favourite modes of settling disputes.

The pamphlet notices another example of the contradiction between the published instructions of the French Government to its Minister, and the acts of that same Minister. By the former, he is especially enjoined to make the opening of the internal rivers of Buenos Ayres only a matter of negotiation, *after every thing else has been settled;* and to be particularly careful to do it in such a way as "*not to excite the natural uneasiness and distrust of the Argentine Government.*" Yet, very soon after his arrival out, and before any thing at all has been done or settled, we find him proceeding to attempt to force these rivers open by fire and sword. Suspicious as the appointment of the officer who bombarded Vera Cruz to the discharge of a peaceful mission certainly looks, we are loth to ascribe anything like double dealing in such a paltry matter to the French Government; yet we must say, that if Baron Deffaudis's flagrant breach of his instructions meets with the same favourable reception from his superior at home, as the "obstinate blindness" of the Frenchmen at Montevideo has done, it will be difficult to believe that in violating those instructions he has mistaken their intentions.

In the paragraph in the *Times* already alluded to, our readers will observe it stated that "England and France, or better, England alone, must take charge of the country, and that unless this be done, all the losses and sufferings of the Montevideo party will have been in vain," and they might have added, "the profits on the loans, and other transactions described in the French Chamber of Peers by M. le Comte de Gabriac, very insecure." There is a vulgar saying about giving some people rope enough. This party, it seems, is so elated with the unexpected aid of the British and French governments, that they are showing the cloven foot too soon. Their project is nothing more nor less than to swamp the native population of the Banda Oriental, and to take possession of the government of it themselves, in imitation of the way in which Texas was overrun by the emigrants from the United States. A pamphlet has just been published by them, urging extensive emigration from this country into the Banda Oriental, for the purpose of giving us there that influence to which it is said we are justly entitled; from which, taken in connection with the other signs we have noticed, it will be seen that a second edition of the annexation process, with this country as the principal, is intended, or wished to be carried into effect.

Such a shameless proceeding, we are well convinced, will find no favour with any of the great parties of this country, or with the public. Had we entertained any doubt on the subject, we should be re-assured by the terms of the notice bestowed on the affairs of the River Plate in her Majesty's late most gracious Speech. We find by it that the only object of the intervention of the two powers has been to put an end to the horrors of the war so long carried on in that country. The obvious mode of doing so is well pointed out in the pamphlet alluded to in the commencement of this article, and which we shall take leave to quote in conclusion of it:—

"When Mr. Ouseley," it says, "left this country, we did not know of the battle of India Muerta, which destroyed the last remnants of Rivera's army—drove him an exile into the Brazils—and left Oribe in undisputed possession of every inch of the territory—the city excepted. The complete reinstatement of his authority over the whole or the Uruguay Republic was not then a *fait accompli*, but it is now. Such an important change in circumstances may well produce a change in our measures, and will justify our refusing to oppose ourselves any longer to the issue which events have made irresistible.

"If our countenance were withdrawn, the city of Montevideo would soon follow the example of the rest of the Republic, and acknowledge the authority of Oribe. We could easily obtain from him satisfactory guarantees for the security of life and property, and the whole matter would thus be settled almost in a day. Trade would be resumed on both sides of the Plate, the property of the merchants and settlers be saved, and the cost in life and money of a long war be avoided."

[From the "Daily News," of 30th January, 1846.]

An Englishman may, with some reason, be hard to please in respect of military, and, above all, of naval glory. It may be a national craving or delight with other countries, to have, from time to time, a bulletin offered to their military appetites. We have need of no such stay-stomach, and would much prefer fasting altogether from war and victory, to being offered poor little meals of small and contested triumphs, in still smaller causes.

We shall be, therefore, very chary of congratulations, either to the country or the Government, on the subject of its exploits in La Plata. The previous achievement of this "little war," viz: the capture and sack of Colonia, was a disgraceful affair, more worthy of Spanish bandits than of the flags of France and England. On the present occasion the admirals have avoided such causes of reproach. They have made no use of the scum of Montevideo, or let loose mercenaries to kill and plunder peaceful citizens. France and England alone have floated or marched to the attack of the batteries of Rosas, and carried them after a combat, in which the courage displayed does honour to the belligerents on both sides.

The valour of English and French seamen does not excite our surprise, and the result is but natural that their skill and determination should have triumphed over the cannon of Buenos Ayres, served by negro artillery-men. (1) The Buenos Ayrean troops are estimated at 3,000, manning several batteries, mounting in all twenty-two guns, and supported from the water by only one poor little ship of six guns. It does not appear that the line of vessels drawn across the mouth of the Paraná and tied together, were armed. The English and French, consisting, it would appear, of four sailing vessels each, with three steamers, attacked this force, which resisted their fire during nine hours. The gallantry of Captain Hope, of the Firebrand, at last broke the chain which held the stockade together, and the four hundred British soldiers being landed, they of course carried the batteries, which were found filled with the bodies of their sable defenders.

Ministerial prints augur from this success a speedy termination to the war in the Plata. But the accounts scarcely warrant any such conclusion: they bear witness, on the contrary, to a skill, and a stubbornesss of defence, which may prolong for an indefinite time the interruption of all commerce with the Plata; and the somewhat foolish figure made by two such powerful nations, as France and England, waging a combined war against a petty potentate ruling over a limited population.

As to the personal merits or demerits of Rosas, these form a question that it is not necessary to decide, in order to judge of the wisdom of declaring war against him. South American States, as indeed all States peopled by a Spanish race, seem to have no medium, no alternative between the feeble and anarchic rule of nominal freedom, and the violent and sanguinary reign of a military Dictator. And we must often tolerate the one, if we would not ourselves undertake to set up and patronise the other. We believe that our Government is not blind to the wisdom of non-intervention, and that it would have preferred to permit Rosas and Rivera to dispute and uphold their respective influences. But the English Government has been dragged in by the French, and both countries have foolishly embarked in a quarrel, for which there will probably be no result.

We hear, indeed, very fine motives put forward: we are told of the necessity of opening the Paraná and Paraguay to British commerce. But surely it can be the interest of no one to open these rivers more than it is the interest of Rosas; that is, provided he be left at peace. When the standard of revolt is raised in the internal provinces, he cannot be expected to open this river to the means and the vessels which are to feed this revolt. But the dictator, Rosas, would do more for the free trade of the rivers which run through the territory of their provinces, than any Montevidean President, or than any political party opposed to him.

All these cannon shots, therefore, under the pretext of opening the river to trade, are but a jest. The truth is, that the French government very foolishly, and very much against the wish and the policy of Louis Philippe, intermeddled in Buenos Ayrean politics, and abetted the foes of Rosas. The chief retaliated. And in return for certain wrongs and outrages, the French went to war with him. The Buenos Ayrean chief defied the French and their navy for two whole years, until the events and the alarms of 1840 occurring, the French resolved to recal their ships from the Plata, and to leave Rosas to his triumph. And triumph he did. The alarms of 1840 having now blown over, the French resume their old grudge, and their old quarrel, and undertake to punish Rosas by the erection of a power and a person, not only independent of him, but hostile to him, in Montevideo.

We cannot but think that, in the midst of all this, it would have been most easy, as it certainly was most honourable, for England to have preserved the character of a neutral or an arbiter. A great country should have disdained taking part with either a Rivera or a Rosas, and should have kept aloof from personal jealousies and beggarly intrigues. But the French having determined to interfere, and to employ force, the British Government, not having the authority or the address to prevent them, thought it better to interfere with France, rather than let France intervene alone. And thus we have been dragged into a war, incompatible with either our dignity or our interests—a war, we verily believe, undertaken more out of jealousy of the ally, by whose side we fight, than out of any real cause of hostility to the power whom we contribute to crush.

(1) This is one of the many falsehoods with which the account of the affair of Obligado published in Europe is replete. There was not a single negro among the gunners who manned the batteries.—*B. P.*

FRANCE.

[From the "Morning Chronicle" 2nd Feb., 1846.]

The proceedings of the allied English and French squadrons in the Plata, against the forces of Rosas, are generally applauded by the Paris press; but the *Courrier Français* remarks, that in the Plata, as well as at Madagascar, the French have got the worst in the fighting, but that the English will gain all the advantages to be derived from the combined interference.

The *Constitutionnel* says:—

"It is with a just pride, mingled with regret, that the public will read the various episodes of this affair, in which the bravery of our soldiers and sailors was again displayed, but the result of which has been purchased by such sensible losses. An unhappy chance exposed the San Martin to the cross fire of the batteries of the enemy and to one of the vessels of Rosas. The consequence was, a loss much greater on our side than on that of our allies; what was wanting was the prudence which is not incompatible with skill and bravery. Here is a combat which costs us 18 killed and 70 wounded. Will the consequence compensate for this painful sacrifice? This, unfortunately, is very doubtful. It will be said that by the destruction of the batteries the Paraná is open to commerce. This will be the case so long as the allied forces shall be present; but is it not evident that when they shall have removed, Rosas, who is master of the country, will again close the passage? It is against the power of the man, who is the enemy of civilisation, that we should direct our blows. It is himself whom we should constrain to respect the rights of European commerce, and the liberty of independent nations. As long as Rosas shall not be rendered powerless to annoy, the European question in the Plata will not have advanced a single step, and the generous blood that is shed will produce no fruit."

The *National* has the following:—

"Our seamen covered themselves with glory, and their intrepidity produced from those who witnessed their bravery the most honourable and spontaneous testimony. This is a new proof of what we may expect from our army and navy when well directed. We do not hesitate to declare that the English squadron also did its duty nobly, nor must we forget that the soldiers of Rosas made a valiant resistance. We do honour to ourselves in rendering justice to our rivals and enemies. May the fresh blood which has been shed on the banks of the Plata efface some of the stains inflicted by the cowardly policy of our government!"

We read in the *Courrier Français*;—

"Whatever may be the result of this affair, we cannot help first of all making the remark that here, as at Madagascar, the loss and damage have fallen more particularly on us, and that here, as at Madagascar, it is England that will profit by the combined interference. We are no lovers of a glory that must be shared with others. France reserves to herself the honour, and lets others reap the profit. Here, besides, as it will come to pass at Madagascar, this first victory will not prove anything. To bring under subjection the Gauchos, as the Hovas, it will be necessary to occupy and pursue after having conquered. To pursue the Gauchos in their immense and desert pampas is dangerous, and would be useless. It would be necessary, therefore, to occupy some points on the banks of the river, as we shall have to do on the coast of Madagascar. What will be the result? That England will be there before us, with or without us. We abstain from every other reflection."

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

May 2.—Wind S., in the afternoon changed to S.S.E.

Sailed, H. B. M. schooner brig Victoria, 3 guns, Lieut. Johnson, for Montevideo, with the mail for Rio Janeiro and Falmouth.

Passengers—Messrs. Frederick Kauffman, George Buttner, and Nicholas Calvo.

May 3.—Wind S.S.E, hazy at noon, in the evening drizzly.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 4.—Wind S.E., hazy.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 5.—Wind E.S.E., foggy.

Arrived, H. B. M. troop ship Resistance, Charles G. E. Patey, Commander, supposed from Montevideo.

H. B. M. schooner Vigilant, Mate Hambly, Commander, apparently from Colonia.

Sailed, H. B. M. schooner (tender) Vigilant, in the direction for Colonia.

May 6.—Wind S.

Arrived, during the night, a small French schooner.

Sailed, during the night, H. B. M. troop ship Resistance, C. G. E. Patey, Commander.

May 7.—Wind S.S.W.

Sailed, the French small schooner which arrived last night, (name unknown).

May 8.—Wind S.

No arrivals or sailings.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Ship Melampus, 42 guns, Captain John Norman Campbell.

Brig Racer, 16 guns, Captain Archibald Reed.

FRENCH—Brig Adonis, 20 guns, Capt. Colet.

SARDINIAN—Brig Daino, 14 guns, Captain Chevalier Scaffiero.

BRAZILIAN—Brigantine Olinda, 10 guns, Captain Amazonas.

Advertisements.

Egg, Krutisch & Co.

HAVE Removed their Establishment from Calle Perú, No. 86, to Calle Universidad, No. 172.

REQUIRED to go to the country, a Female Servant of all work, for a small family. Unexceptionable character is indispensable. Apply at No. 13 Calle Maypú.

English Cheese,

NORTH Wiltshire, prime quality, on Sale at the Store No. 46 Calle de la Reconquista.

3,000 DOLLARS REWARD,

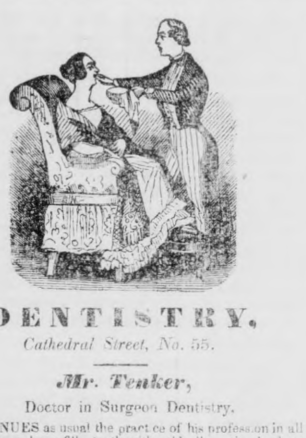
WILL be given to the person who may give positive information of the thief who, on the night of the 19th inst., entered the house of Messrs. Ibarra and Macome, Calle de Potosi, No. 61, and stole out of the desk a pair of Ear Rings, and Eleven Thousand Dollars in currency.

To Let,

A BED-ROOM and Sitting Room, furnished or unfurnished, with board if required. Enquire at No. 2 Calle 25 de Mayo.

Notice.

IT is respectfully requested that persons who were formerly in the habit of receiving publications from England through the late Mr. Love, will please apply for them at the Buenos Ayres Commercial Rooms, Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 59, or make known to the present proprietor, should it be their intention to discontinue their subscription to the same.



DENTISTRY,

Cathedral Street, No. 55.

Mr. Tenker,

Doctor in Surgeon Dentistry.

CONTINUES as usual the practice of his profession in all its branches: fills teeth with gold, silver, tin, lead, or mineral cement. He has discovered a preparation to destroy the nerves of diseased teeth, so that they can be filled without pain and rendered useful; inserts the latest improved mineral teeth so exactly to suit the form of the mouth and expression of the countenance as to deceive the eye of the most critical observer. A residence of six years in South America has giving him many advantages to study the diseases of the teeth and gums peculiar to the climate. His preparations are now extensively used, and can *only* be had at his office.

PampaWater, to cleanse and purify the mouth, &c. &c. &c.

Andean Balsom, to loosen the tartar, which causes the gums to recede from the roots of the teeth, &c., &c., &c.

Fire King's remedy for the tooth ache, so generally known, which always allieviates, and often cures, this painful malady.

Tooth Powder to clean, preserve the teeth, and harden the gums, &c., &c , &c. m. 2—3 t.

Genuine Havana Cigars.

BY the last arrivals, (before the blockade) the subscriber received a consignment of a few thousands of real Havanas, of the celebrated "Norma Brand," in quarter boxes of 250, which he will sell by the single box if needed, as he wishes to close them.

W. L. TENKER,
55, Calle de la Catedral.

m- 2—3 t.

Henry Godfrey,

DISPENSING & FAMILY CHEMIST,

No. 30, Calle de la Catedral,

BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has re-opened the above Establishment with a complete assortment of Chemicals, Drugs, Perfumery, and articles of domestic use.

At the same time takes this opportunity of stating that all Prescriptions entrusted to him will be dispensed under his immediate inspection, and trusts by a strict regard to the purity of every article, combined with an unremitting personal attention to all orders, to insure a continuance of that confidence which it has ever been his anxious wish to merit

THE following select and useful articles having already met with extensive patronage, are respectfully offered to the public:--

Almond flavour
Do. paste
Arrow root
Camphor dentifrice
Cold cream
Corn plaister
Eau de Berlin
Do. Cologne
Essences for the handkerchief
Ginger beer and lemonade powders
Lemonade and orchata
Lavender water
Lozenges, various
Marking ink
Mustard, pickles
Spices, essence of anchovies
Raspberry vinegar
Magnesia, Henry's
Do. Murray's
Rowland's perfumery
Alsana extract
Kalydor
Lavender water
Macassar oil
Odonto
Tooth, hair, and nail brushes
Tooth paste and powders
Syrian dye
Rose and violet powder, with puff boxes
Windsor and fancy soaps
Vinegar, aromatic, and smelling salts
Seidlitz and soda
Powders in boxes and cases.

Superior Accommodation for Gentlemen

THE undersigned having taken the spacious and commodious house in the Calle de Tucuman, No. 26, has it in his power to offer to Gentlemen comfortable lodgings, with board and attendance. Those Gentlemen who prefer living in a private house, will find the present opportunity desirable, from the pleasant situation of the premises, on which there is a spacious Orchard, and the attention which will be paid to their comfort.

HUGH WHITE.

Box Edging

MAY be had at the Quinta, Calle del Temple, No. 333, likewise a variety of Grape Vines and a few Apple Trees. m. 2—3 t

J. M. Tuksbury, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

HAS removed from Calle del 25 de Mayo to Calle del Perú No. 116. He gives advice in his house from [illegible] 8 a.m., and from 1 till half past 2 p.m

Notice.

ALL correspondence left in the letter box at the Commercial Rooms for the United States, will be forwarded by every opportunity *via* Montevideo or Rio Janeiro, through Joseph Graham, Esq., United States Consul.

J. Reynolds

BEGS to inform his friends and the public in general that he has removed his Eartheneware Establishment from No. 49 Calle de la *Paz* to Nos. 68 and 70 Calle de la Piedad, in front of Mr. Hargreaves, where by a strict attention to business he hopes to merit a portion of their patronage.

Just Received

AT THE

HOSIERY & HABERDASHERY,

No. 21, Calle de Cangallo,
(Next door to the Theatre.)

A VERY superior assortment of gentlemen's French silk hats, and of the latest fashions; an excellent assortment of silk and satin cravats, scarfs, opera ties stocks, silk handkerchiefs, gloves, braces, men and boys' cloth caps, cloth and hair brushes, gentlemen's white and coloured shirts and collars, cotton and merino shirts and drawers, cotton and woollen hose and half hose of all descriptions, children's woollen hose, bed rugs and blankets, woollen table covers, gentlemen's dressing cases, razors, pocket books, cigar cases, fancy riding whips, walking sticks, gentlemen's half boots, botines and English shoes, pegged do., and various other articles, all selling at the lowest possible prices.

Omnibus and Volantas,

FOR the THORNDIKE RERTAURANT, will leave the corner of Corrientes and Alameda Streets, at morning and evening on feast days. Families wising to visit the Quinta, can have either of the vehicles to call at their residence, on any day required, by leaving written orders the day previous at the Quinta, or at 113, Piedad Stteet.

Pegged Boots, Shoes, and Brogans.

THE Subscribers respectfully advise the public that they have established, on the most approved method, a manufacture of the abovementioned articles; they have secured experienced workmen, and use only the best materials. The public is requested to call and examine the stock of Boots Shoes and Brogans, which are fresh, and will be sold to suit purchasers, at prices lower than they have ever been intreduced for from abroad. A liberal discount will be made to persons purchasing lots to sell retail.

THOMAS WIRE & CO.,
113, Piedad Street

To Let,

TO single gentlemen, two beautiful rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Enquire at No. 120 Calle Perú.

PRICES CURRENT.

	$		$	
Doubloons, Spanish	383	á	384	each
Do Patriot	382	á	383	do.
Plata, macuquina	19	á	20	do for one
Dollars, Spanish	23	á	23¼	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	22 6	á	23	do.
Six per cent. Stock	78	á	80	do. per cent
Exchange on England	2½	á	2¼d.	
Do. France	23	á	24	cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	3			per ct. premium
Do. Montevideo	4	á		do.
Do. United States	22	á	22½	
Hides, Ox, for Engld &Germy	47	á	48	per pesada.
Do. France	40	á	42	do.
Do. North America	36	á	38	do.
Do. Spain	45	á	46	do.
Do. salted	40	á	41	do.
Do. Horse	22	á	25	do. each
Calf skins	38	á	40	per pesada
Sheep skins, common	22	á	24	per dozen
Do. fine	32	á	34	do.
Deer skins	without price			do.
Goat skins	do.			do
Nutria skins	3		3½	dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins	no price.			dol. per dozen.
Horse hair, short	35	á	40	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	45	á	52½	do.
Do. long	100	á	120	do.
Wool, common, washed	18	á	20	do
Do. picked	without price			do.
Do. shorn from skins	do			do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	12	á	30	do
Tallow, pure	24	á	26	do.
Do. raw	15	á	17	do.
Do. with grease	16	á	17	do.
Jerked beef	without price			per quintal.
Horns, mixed	75	á	100	per thousand
Do. Ox	300	á	400	do.
Shin bones	without price			do.
Hide cuttings	8	á	10	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	without price			per lb.
Do. black	9	á	10	do.
Salted tongues	7	á	8	per dozen.
Salt, on board	none.			per fanega.
Discount	1½	á	2½	per cent. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 385 dollars
The lowest price 379 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2¼. The lowest do. 2 1-8d.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.